

Sabbath Reading

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the low prices of labor is seen also in the wonderful strength and solidity as well as the profuse and elaborate ornamentation of the altars and public works generally. The examples are models of grandeur and beauty, while at the same time they are elegant and comfortable. Carving in stone is not here so frigidly expensive as to extremely rare as with us. The altars are not so high as to be inaccessible, while they are built to last, for ages, they are built to well that subsequent generations will never be ashamed of them.

Strong.

THE ONLY WAY TO PROMOTE ART.—Many persons, we are told, are the impressionists of the day, and are in the habit of plenty of lecturing will do it; that sending pictures will do it; or that sending letters will do it; or that sending money will do it. And, alas! none of these things will do it. Art is not to be promoted by any wantonly doing things. It is to be promoted by the knowledge by all the world, there is but one way of getting it, and that is a difficult way. You may get any premium you choose for it—but you will find it can't be got in any other way. You may send for pictures, but you may send for pictures to the antipodes—

us His abject servants; they are
 but man's depravity; and that there is
 blood of salvation, viz: that by the
 blood of the Lamb, slain from the
 foundation of the world. If in the days of the
 apostles, when the Holy Spirit was
 signifying by what means the redemption
 of man's depravity, it could be given
 in language: "by taking heed thereto,
 according to thy word," with how much more
 effect, when we have the complete canon,
 the infirmities of Him who
 can as never made any man perfect
 and all young men in this sacred volume
 their moral law, as the book of books, as
 fountain of wisdom for the living and
 dying:—

"I will be to them as a Father, and
 will be merciful to the fatherless."
 Hebrews at least, *He shall have*
 "a Father, and will be merciful to the
 fatherless."

The first noble examples have in the sacred
 volume of great and good men—men, it is
 said, with imperfections and infirmities like
 ourselves, who gained favor with God,
 and need not therefore be discouraged.
 They need a perfect model, and that the sacred

not be done upon patterns. You may lecture on the principles of art to every school, to the kitchen—and you will find that you cannot do it. You must find out the way to do it upon principles. You may wait patiently for the progress of the age—and you will find your art is unprogressive. Or you may wait impatiently for the progress of the age—and you will find your art is unprogressive. You may wait for the invention of the airplane—and you will find your chair of art entirely invaluable, either by screw or paddle. There is no good of getting poolart, I repeat, until you have got the right way to do it—namely, to enjoy it. Examine the progress of nations and you will find this thing is clear and unmistakable on the point of it. The nations that have been produced by nations who rejoiced in it; fed themselves with it as if they were bread; and as if it were sunshine; shone upon the eyes of the nations as if it were the light of the sun. The nations that were quarried for it; fought for it; starved for it; died in, fast, precisely the opposite of the nations that were wanted to do it—they took it to keep.

Rushkin's Lectures at Cambridge,

the furnishes. The sculptor who has a desire to excel, feels within himself the stirring of genius. He is not content with the inferior models which will leave his native land and go Italy. He feels that his art has almost reached perfection. He realizes that the human form is not yet in any single individual, but the perfect form is grouped together into one faultless marble. He asks himself, do you desire to form as nearly possible a perfect character, Jesus, the Son of Mary, the brightness of His Father's glory, the express image of His Person, the model of a perfect man, in whose bosom dwelt the Divine and human nature, were a character of sinless perfection; in Him and by whom human nature is exalted above all other natures, and may be transformed for an elevation, and for a triumph high and holy beyond anything we can imagine.—T. A. Wyles.

THE NECESSITY OF LABOR.—The notion is current, that God can secure His aims without labor. At the great trials which have marked upon the history of the world's progress, have paid for their success and

All Sorts of Paragraphs.
 70
 When the maddest of my cons, and least, **Q**
 Queen of the clapping arms and shaming hair;
 That might forget a blow and a howl of white
 And, Oh! thy bosom, too, was treacherous, **T**
 With what a dainty corner didst thou bare
 Thy cheek to mine, your form, your arms, mine eyes
 Here, and thy lips are trembling in my care—
 I condescend and offer to thy love
 The breast that keeps the moisture of thy tears,
 The breast that felt thy temple torn in shame;
 To do all thy bidding, and to love thee as
 I move, I cannot, I cannot for thy sake. **R**OMEO.
 O! a haughty merchant's' advice in calling
 My wife: "get hold of a piece of calico
 It will do." **W**
 Her dogs are said to "speak with their
 tails," and I did beget to call a shorted
 dog a "stump orator." **W**
 "Oh, woman! thou should'st have few sides
 For thou art either
 A fool, or a whore."
 That I must needs keep the tail of all the angels

By the nature of unremitting toil by Napoleon, Bonaparte worked incessantly, and, in consequence, exhausted the energies of several secretaries at one time. Charles XI, of Sweden, was obliged to resign all his secretaries, and the Duke of Wellington was obliged to resign his in the Peninsula; his energies never failed Milton, from his youth, applied himself to the most profitable application to the study of letters, and he was conscious of night and ultimate blindness. The labor of Sir Walter Scott is evident in the numerous literary productions, and it is apparent to every eye that the masses of general information which he has accumulated throughout his multitudinous works have only been acquired by dint of unremitting study, and the habit of reading even at his meals. Luther was so diligent in his study, that it was a rule to translate a verse of the Bible every day. This soon brought him to the end of the first of his works, and he was astonished to Europe, that in his multiplicity of his other labors, besides selling, he could find the time to prepare his works, and that he could find time to study with tireless efforts. Pope sought retirement so that he might

Some surprise had been occasioned at Sybas, by the appearance there of a man officer of the line in full uniform, and in the uniform of the first regiment of one of the public hotels, and it was stated that his success far beyond his expectations had been abolished.

The nuisance of hotel runners at Indianapolis has been abolished.

There is no use in quarreling for the sake of quarreling. It is better to be as bad as one other that we may be good, than to quarrel for the sake of quarreling. If, failing could have improved it, it is better to be as bad as one other that we may be good.

The Vermont Patriot tells the story of a gold miner who went, one day, to visit a farmer borrower, who had since, fortunately, been killed. The farmer's wife, however, went into the garden. Passing along, she flanked on either side with flowers of the garden. The visitor made a remark until he came to a potato patch, when he exclaimed, "My dear, you'll have a fine crop of potatoes, there."

"That's just like you," said the proprietor, "treating ladies and gentlemen just as though they were potatoes."

... literary operations without in-
struction and direction. Industry is
attained to by forming the habit of
doing something useful every day, a man
enjoys his own amount of happiness and
regrets that of others about him. Many
of the great men of the world have had
a little vacancies in every day life
to occur to all, have rendered them-
selves famous among their fellows. Nature
has given us in her proper working condition
a body and mind, a soul and a heart, in a
perfect condition of mind and body, must
be used in accordance with the faculties of
his mental and physical faculties; the
natural employment of the first will give
the second a more perfect knowledge of
the nature of things, and the second is capa-
ble of thinking on any subject at all, and
by active bodily exertion he preserves
his mental, fortune and worldly position.
Marquis of Spauldine once asked Sir
Isaac Newton what he thought of the
theory of Sir Reginald Sir Horace of Har-
dwick to do. "What Sir," said Sir
Isaac, "that is enough to kill any general of
the army in Florence."—But dark as
the picture is, it is only a dark picture, a
contrast with the moonlight picture of
the life of the man.

[illegible][illegible]

"Thomas W. Parsons, a poem published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, says that of his countrymen, his favorite character is
 "Or waits the road with measured tread,
 Murmuring, with broad soot on his breast,
 'Till the wheels of the December Stage
 Or Parsons might be much better em-
 ployed."
 "When his cousin, Charles Dunne, married, Jones said:
 "It was Dunne before it was begun,
 and whilst it was doing, and it was not
 over yet."
 "Do you believe, sir, that the dead
 can walk after death?"
 "No doubt of it, madam! I have heard the
 old woman say so!"
 "There is considerable activity in your
 mind," remarked one of our dry goods mer-
 chants the other day, to a State-street
 peddler.
 "Yes," replied the latter, "and so there
 can old cheese."

to be buried dead in the midst of them they forbore out of sight. Do you say nothing to him, and he does not feel the least knowledge of the plot against his life. He has the chance and the fortune of a child to one's heart.—*Blackwood's* zine.

LOOKING AT ITS CHURCHES.—Of course the greatest of the Cologne sights is the Cathedral, begun far back in the middle ages, for centuries the seat of the archbishop, a fragrant shrine of the saints, however, have seen it go on again, and it may not be long before the huge crane on the unfinished tower, for hundreds of years one of the landmarks of the town, is again used. It will be sufficient to complete the tower, exclusive of the turrets. When that is done it will be a wonder of the world. Europe is so full of sights, and so gorgeously represented, or slighted, that such effect the peculiar architecture

It is often better to have a great deal
than happen to one; a great deal may
be used to remove what a little will only
disturb you to endure.

A business man of our acquaintance
scrupulously exact in all his doings
when he pays a visit, he always
insist upon taking a receipt.

All the women of the villages on the
of the Gulf of Mexico are in the habit
swimming. The young ladies are all
ing-belles.

Parasols and Sunshades;
sery and Gowns;
broird' Zinnen Cambric Hdkfs;
dle Worked Collars;
broideries;
sery Wrappers and Mantles;
ne Points;
ape Shawls;
ella Shawls;
ing Silks, small plaids & chenues;

bio style. Even now it is a glorious story—its interior almost a forest of forest columns, its exterior a wilderness of forest columns. The forest is rising side by side to their destined height of 510 feet, the Cathedral will be the test triumph of Gothic architecture that has seen. No one can tell how much already been expended on it, but some \$100,000,000, or \$100 million, is estimated. The nations of Europe have laid-out in Cathedral buildings, when one hears that not less \$100,000,000 will be required for its erection. The visit which we paid to the shops was very interesting. Some 300 workmen were engaged in working the sandstone and bringing out most delicate tracery and sculpture. In answer to question, the superintendent said that most skillful of these workmen—men, he emphasized, who are real sculptors—really are, in a person, or a few persons. It is said in those that people can be trained to build Cathedral. The effect of

Shops' black Silks;
 NO A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS
DRESS GOODS
 SELLING LOW AT THE
NEW YORK STORE
 Fourth st., bet Market & Jefferson.
 St. MARKER.
FINGST & BRO.,
 (SUCCESSORS TO HOFFMAN & FRANKS.)
DRUGGISTS
AND APOTHECARIES,
 151½ Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh.
 Louisville, Ky.,
 DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
 PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES, PAINTS,
 VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, FINE ASSORT-
 MENTED AND LIQUORS, &c., &c.
 Prescriptions carefully prepared with every par-
 ticular attention to all diseases.

